

The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 5, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

President—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
Vice-President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

State.

Congressmen-at-Large—GALUSHA A. GROW,
ROBERT H. FORDENBERGER.
Auditor General—E. B. HARDENBERGH.

County.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.
Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON.
Sheriff—JOHN H. WELLS.
Treasurer—J. A. SCRANTON.
District Attorney—WILLIAM B. LEWIS.
Prothonotary—JOHN W. DANIELS.
Clerk of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS.
Recorder of Deeds—EMIL BONN.
Register of Wills—WILLIAM B. STURGES.
Jury Commissioner—EDWARD B. STURGES.

Legislature.

First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS.
Second District—JOHN SCHUBERT, JR.
Third District—EDWARD JAMES JR.
Fourth District—P. A. PHILLIPS.

If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it.—William Jennings Bryan in a speech at Knoxville, Tenn., delivered Sept. 16, 1896.

The party stands where it did in 1896 on the money question.—William Jennings Bryan, Zanesville, O., September 4, 1900.

For County Treasurer.

WITH THE public career of the Republican nominee for county treasurer, Hon. J. A. Scranton, we may safely assume that our readers are already familiar. Extending over a period of the third of a century, it has been practically co-terminous with the existence of the Republican party, and in respect of political activity in behalf of Republican candidates and party principles, it stands out in clear relief.

At the recent primaries, Mr. Scranton presented himself before the voters as a candidate for one of the principal county offices, an office which he is thoroughly qualified to fill, and the emoluments of which represent no more than a reasonable partial recompense for political service long performed. The result of the primaries clearly indicates the existence of a widespread desire that past differences within the local party councils should be healed up, that representatives of the various factions should all be recognized in the construction of the party ticket, and that the Republicanism of Lackawanna, in this important presidential year, should present a united front against the united enemy.

The wisdom of this judgment is receiving daily vindication in the growing enthusiasm aroused in behalf of the ticket thus harmonized, and in no direction is this fact more manifest than in popular approval of Mr. Scranton's candidacy.

The "repenting and recanting" by the Philadelphia Times of its former advocacy of sound money does not seem to have created much of a panic in the business world. The Times in the days when it was distinctively the reflection of Colonel McCure's vigorous intellect and striking personality was one of the pillars of American journalism. But latterly it more nearly resembles a garbage heap.

One Clear-Headed Cuban.

NOT ALL CUBANS are infatuated with the frigid dream of an independent Cuban republic. One contributor to the October Forum an able and substantial plea for the early acceptance by the countrymen of the inevitable annexation.

The Cuban revolution, he points out, was not an affirmation but a negation. It aimed to eliminate Spain. That platform its supporters cohered. Spain removed, their coherence evaporated like the mist before the tropic sun. Without questioning the sincerity of the passion for independence he asks if it is not founded on sentimentality rather than judgment; cites in detail the tempestuous history of the other Latin-American peoples since their enfranchisement from Spain, showing how empty in results has been the empty so ostentatiously put on liberty and republicanism; and boldly affirms that his countrymen are neither better nor worse than the other Spanish-American peoples, but of the same nature and substance, a product of the same blood and co-heirs to the same unfortunate traditions, impulses and environment.

"However great our vanity, it is difficult," he continues, "to suppose that the Cubans, in endeavoring to develop nationality and to install a republic, will realize the miracles wrought by the Anglo-Saxon race in America. What he old communities of England, Holland and Switzerland learned in ten centuries of doleful experience the Cubans are not going to secure in twenty-four hours. Miracles are not of our time and a miracle it would be, and not a small one, if one generation should complete with advantage the monumental work which enters into the problem of Cuban independence."

Finally, turning to its commercial aspects, he shows that independence would take from Cuba the natural market for the great bulk of Cuban products, unless the United States could be persuaded to give to independent Cuba tariff advantages properly

belonging only to constituent parts of the American commonwealth. He indulges in no such dream but clearly sees in annexation the only escape route.

A typographical error in our report yesterday of Colonel Quay's remarks at Lewisburg created havoc with his meaning. Our version credited him with saying:

Reform is as natural as human progress and the terms are synonymous. But when false apocryphs of reform are at all times where knaves minister and fools kneel, as in Pennsylvania at present, progress and reform are alike retarded. It will be seen that the accidental addition of one little letter in the wrong place can make a decided difference.

Be On Guard.

REPORTS FROM different localities throughout the country agree that the apathy so long characteristic of public opinion during the forepart of the campaign is rapidly disappearing. The country is arousing itself to the real importance of safe-guarding its magnificent prosperity and protecting its unexampled prestige. As a result the prospects of Republican success grow brighter day by day, yet it is not to be assumed that the fight is won, or that the chances of victory are so large that overconfidence may not destroy them.

The history of politics is full of instances in which the tide of battle, seemingly flowing in a uniform direction, has at the eleventh hour been reversed by some untoward circumstance, some fluke, accident or blunder beyond the ability of the shrewdest campaign manager to foresee and prevent. Take, for instance, the campaign of 1884. Who does not remember the apparent certainty of Republican victory which occupied every mind six weeks prior to the counting of the ballots? And yet a Burchard, with the best of intentions, by an indiscretion of utterance, at the final moment completely upset the intricate achievements of months of Republican toil and precipitated into the presidential chair a man whose election changed the whole tenor of American history.

Recall the situation eight years ago. An administration was in power which for high purposes, clean methods, lofty Americanism and successful achievement ranks with the best that our nation has ever known. Prosperity, too, was prevalent everywhere. Wage earners were in receipt of the highest wages which had been paid during their generation. Industries were experiencing a flood tide of profitable activity. Commerce was never more voluminous or successful. Yet in the face of these extraordinary recommendations, a strike at Homestead, no more chargeable against Benjamin Harrison than against the satellites of Saturn, upheaved a tidal wave of restlessness which swept the Harrison administration out of office by one of the largest adverse pluralities polled since the birth of the Republican party; and made possible the frightful destitution of the low tariff free-soup-house era.

These examples are not cited for Republican discouragement, but they are recalled in order that no Republican voter may fall into the error of assuming that active work in behalf of the party ticket is superfluous. The Democracy this year is strongly reinforced. Its treasury is overflowing with Tammany blackmail upon crime, and its machinery of attack is more formidable now than in any campaign since the first nomination of Grover Cleveland. It behooves Republicans to recognize the facts. The time to perceive them is before, not after, election.

A resident of Grand Rapids, Mich., by the name of Boyle is credited with the authorship of an interesting scheme to secure international peace. His plan includes the formation of an international board of adjustment, composed of two representatives from each of the powers signatory to the agreement. All disputes between nations that approach the stage of warlike proceedings will be referred to the international board for arbitration. The case will be presented to the board after the fashion of an ordinary dispute, the two powers interested, of course, not being represented during the argument on the board. After the case has been presented the board will take the matter up, and after careful consideration will pass judgment according to the merits of the controversy. In case of a finding in favor of either one of the contestants, the extent of damage to its national pride, or material prosperity, will be estimated in dollars and cents, the amount to be paid to the aggrieved party. The funds from which the damages are to be paid will be made up by contributions made by all the powers, the proportions adjusted according to the total population and property wealth of each nation. Mr. Boyle claims to have received considerable encouragement from men in high circles. Let us hope his good intentions will not be barren of substantial fruit.

"I believe," says Governor Stone, "that a man can be honest and square and not be a traitor to his friends. I have never respected that man in politics who is looking for new friends with gifts in his hands at the expense of his old friends. I do not find fault with any one who differs from me politically. I believe that a man has the right to vote the Democratic, Prohibition or Populist ticket, but he has no right to claim that he is what he is not. He has got no business on the Republican wagon when he has a ticket for the Democratic picnic."

Four years ago, when Mr. Bryan entered "the enemy's country," his New York audience got up and left and he was disheartened. This year it is planned to have an escort for him of 100,000 men, and in anticipation of his visit one hundred and thirty-four worth of fireworks purchases. The difference is not in Bryan; he is the same and his doctrines are the same. The

difference is in Tammany and in the matter of advertising. Four years ago Tammany was out of power; now it is in up to its neck and pulling in its blackmailing assessments right and left.

Four years ago Bryan was an unknown. In the interval the newspapers have made his name a household word. But neither Tammany money nor advertising can make a president out of an unsafe man like Bryan. The people may applaud but they will not elect him.

We predict that the conservative citizens of Philadelphia, bred in the atmosphere of clean home life and reared amidst traditions of humanity and gentility, will one of these days become very sick of the bargain counter carnival of yellow journalism now in vogue among them; and that when they do there will be some notable collapses in mushroom circulation growths.

Mr. Fuller, the much-advertised masculine hired girl of Syracuse, has proved a failure and has passed from public view. As Mr. Fuller refrained from stimulating the kitchen fire with kerosene during his term of service his departure has been less pyrotechnic than might have been expected.

General Redvers Buller still retains his rank, but the South African campaign has placed his reputation as a fighting terror upon a par with that of a ball player who goes out on three strikes when men are on bases.

While several yellow heads remain in position, the removal of yellow jackets will not accomplish much in the way of insuring respect for foreigners in China.

Professor Coles appears to have been about the only prophet this season who has been able to keep "in touch" with the weather.

An Estimate of Theo. Roosevelt

William M. Reedy, in the Mirror.

THE MOST inexplicable thing in American public affairs today is the manner in which Colonel Roosevelt is attacked by the yellow papers. To the story of these attacks, Colonel Roosevelt seems to be the sort of man we have long been looking for in our politics. He is the sort of man whose absence from our politics we feel to be a loss. He is a young man. He comes of a family which has been in this country an old family. He is a man of education. He is a combination of the college man and the man of means, to which some years ago we looked for political salvation. He is not a dreamer or a rainbow chaser. He has done what came to his hand to be done. He has sought experience in the world. He has mingled with men as well as with books. He made Fifth avenue, New York, touch elbows with the Wild West. He studied the history of his country and participated to some small extent in the life of the people of the country until he knew it fairly well.

Mr. Roosevelt's career has been that of a general and scholar and leader. He is more about him of the typical American, we generally conceive him, than about any other man in public life. Nobody can justly accuse him of anything but a desire to stand by his principles. He talks now just as he did when he was a civil service commissioner or when he was a police commissioner in New York city. He stands by his principles and he has a sane conception of party fealty. He is a mugwump within the party and he has not hesitated openly to deal with the party boss. He accepts things as he finds them and he talks right out in meeting. No more independent party man has this country ever seen. He never has shirked responsibility, not even the one now forced on him of drawing the fire of the enemy within the party. He has discipline even in the army, as was shown by the round robin at Santiago. There is no disputing his courage or his consistency in a difficult middle course in politics and no one has ever been able to find the instance in which he played the demagogue. Wherever any one has found Roosevelt, he has found him saying what he thought and felt rather than what he thought people wanted to hear.

No man could be more enamored of work along the line of his duties and he is the one conspicuous example of the scholar gentleman in politics who is not afraid to go to the primaries or to get candle-grease or coal-oil on his clothes in attending to the duties of his office. He is unopposed with the men who want to do things in the dark, who want to say one thing and mean another, who want a public man to be always making a doormat of himself for the mob. The disingenuous dicker him. The cranks revile him for his lack of humbug in his endeavor to reform ideas. Colonel Roosevelt is the young American of education, of position, of moderate means, of healthy experience, of broad but vigorous sympathy, of the practical turn for adjusting himself to circumstances without changing his principles that, multiplied, must save this country from the peril of future Bryan.

REPUBLICAN OBJECT LESSONS.

Pennsylvania.

Depositors.

Banks. 1894. 1899.

National. 1894. 1899.

State and Private. 1894. 1899.

Loan and Trust. 1894. 1899.

Savings. 1894. 1899.

Total. 1894. 1899.

Increase in No. of Depositors. 1894. 1899.

Amount of Deposits. 1894. 1899.

National. 1894. 1899.

State and Private. 1894. 1899.

Loan and Trust. 1894. 1899.

Savings. 1894. 1899.

Total. 1894. 1899.

Increase in deposits. 1894. 1899.

New York City.

Depositors.

Banks. 1894. 1899.

National. 1894. 1899.

State and Private. 1894. 1899.

Loan and Trust. 1894. 1899.

Savings. 1894. 1899.

Total. 1894. 1899.

Increase in No. of Depositors. 1894. 1899.

Amount of Deposits. 1894. 1899.

National. 1894. 1899.

State and Private. 1894. 1899.

Loan and Trust. 1894. 1899.

Savings. 1894. 1899.

Total. 1894. 1899.

Increase in deposits. 1894. 1899.

THE CLUB MEN OF DEMOCRACY

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for a cessation from Mr. Bryan himself. The speech was liberally applauded throughout and when it was concluded there was a rush to the audience who wished to shake hands with him. He, however, avoided the demonstration and soon found his way back to his hotel.

Mr. Bryan's Address.

Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am here not because I am needed, but because I want to be. Not because you need me, but because I am glad to meet you. It is not necessary that I should be here to you, for you have already listened to enough to convince any who was not convinced, and one follows me tonight who will convince any who may still be without the fold. You have heard the speech from my distinguished colleague on the ticket, who disputes the saying of Nestor when he complained that the gods did not give all things to a man at the same time. That the gods withheld the vigor of youth when they gave the wisdom of age, I think you will agree with me that my colleague is able to combine both.

But I appreciate the work done and to be done by this association of Democratic clubs, and I appreciate the energy, the enthusiasm and the ability displayed by Mr. Head, the president of this association. I believe in these clubs. We need them. We need clubs far more than the Republicans need clubs. In fact, my club is not sufficient when we have but machinery alone to win a Democratic fight. We need the vigor of youth when they give the wisdom of age, I think you will agree with me that my colleague is able to combine both.

The Republican party does not collect money for a national campaign from one Republican out of a hundred, and when the election is over 99 out of 100 Republicans have nothing to say about the running of the government.

We expect that the administration will be conducted in the best of the great majority of American people and we have the right to call on them to help with their money as well as their votes to win this fight, which is their fight and not ours. We need the clubs to help circulate literature. If every member of the clubs will pick out some acquaintance and work his argument every possible minute between now and the election, the members of these clubs will be astonished to find how much can be done.

We need the clubs to help get the votes out on election day. Out in our state we sometimes arrange to have volunteers who will go out, and when they find a man who thinks he is too busy looking for the time to vote, they go to his house and find him in his place until he goes and votes. We need these clubs to help get the vote out, and then we need these clubs to help the voter stand by his vote and prevent fraud.

It is a glory in the work done thus far. The meeting of these delegates here is an indication of the interest taken in this work, and I hope you will spend every possible minute between now and election in securing victory for those principles which you believe in, and for this cause which you have so earnestly espoused.

Cockran's Speech.

The concluding session of the convention, of which Hon. Bourke Cockran was the speaker of the evening, witnessed a most successful and brilliant and rampant enthusiasm.

Mr. Cockran devoted his speech to the question of imperialism, discussing it in a similar manner to that of his recent address in Chicago. In conclusion he said:

"If congress has the right to erect in any territory newly acquired whatever form of government it pleases, we may have the president of the United States exercising more or less various duties than those of the President of the United States. He may be a constitutional monarch in Canada, a captain general in Mexico, pro-consul in South America, Son of Heaven in China. I know not what else, for the son of heaven is the usual title of the emperor in the Chinese kingdom."

"If congress can establish an extra constitutional power in the Philippine islands and govern as it pleases, it can establish fifty different kinds of power in just as many different places as it can seize by the use of brute force and might."

At 10.10 o'clock the convention adjourned until tomorrow.

MORE SMALL-POX AT NOME.

Another Outbreak Reported—Gold from the Klondike.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Seattle, Oct. 4.—The steamship Nome City, ten days from Cape Nome, reports another outbreak of smallpox at Nome.

The steamship City of Seattle has arrived from Skagway with \$1,000 in Klondike treasure and 317 passengers. The Yukon river will be open until Oct. 15 or longer.

AD SODALES.

I have had friends, the darlings of my bosom, Friends of my candid youth, whom I loved truly, Loved with a love that springs not for woman; Yet are they gone, and so my heart is lonely.

O the white nights that we outstayed in wasalls! Behind each pipe and stem a conscious poet: And all the poems that we wove each other—Alack! the poems never sung or written.

Gone are those nights, 'tween as the cooling nibbus That wove round each young brow a mythic laurel;

Lost is the poem with the reaty nectar, The laughing lads, the dithyrambic riot.

Friend of that shining time, who hath turned from me, Estranged, embittered by the tongue of envy, Think of the days that we may meet together—Come back, come back into this heart so lonely!

My hair is gray, my heart hath aged full sooner; Thou wastest, too, the weeds of thine own weaver.

Yet from the genial glass may rise the vision, The golden promise of our youth departed.

But yester-week I saw a ghost at noonday— Prince of our rival rivets, I scarce knew him. Who coldly answered to my joyous greeting, And left me there, with heart so sick and lonely.

I chose a wife for simple faith and beauty, And children fill my house with happy clamor; Yet, when the night hath folded all in slumber, My heart awakes and lists for other voices.

And she, my early love, she, too, hath vanished, Even with the word that bound us at the altar. Little she dreams, my love of patient seeming, How oft in her dear smile this heart is lonely.

I seek not of the world nor of its prizes— Let him who wins it wear the paltry laurel; Yet, would I risk my soul for that lost vision, The pipe and stem, the poet and the poem!

Too late, too late!—within my glass the amber Dies to a sullen eye, a boring desire; My pipe's red life sighs out in bitter ashes— And naught is left me, save this heart so lonely.

—Michael Monahan, in St. Louis Mirror.

INCREASE IS NOT ACCEPTED

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county, called for military aid. President John Fahey, of the Ninth United Mine Workers district, was in Pottsville this afternoon and when he heard of the expedition he telephoned George Hustine, secretary of the district, to stop the march.

Hartline, accompanied by several local members of the executive board, hurried up the Mt. Carmel road, and at Green Ridge, three miles out from Mt. Carmel, came upon the marchers. The committee mounted a platform, and Hartline, in a five-minute address to the highly-excited men, persuaded them to go home. Then he hurried to this place, where several thousand miners were gathered on Shamokin and Commerce streets, awaiting the arrival of the marchers. From a hotel balcony Hartline told of his actual mission and pleaded with his auditors to disperse, which they did.

Some time later, officials of the North Franklin, announced that to prevent trouble the colliery would not be operated until the strike was settled.

BOYS ARE ASSAULTED.

Employees of a Wilkes-Barre Washery Are Peited with Stones.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Wilkes-Barre, Oct. 4.—This evening, as a group of Italian boys were returning from work at No. 8 washery of the Pennsylvania Coal company, at Pittston, they were greeted by a fusillade of stones from behind a barricade. The boys ran and escaped with slight injuries.

Breaker boys who went out on strike with the men are charged with the crime. The bosses were ahead of the Italian boys and as soon as they passed out of sight, the stone-throwing began.

There was some excitement at the Harry E. Collier, Port Port, today. Some one posted up a notice notifying the men to return to work at once. The notice was signed, John Mitchell, president United Mine Workers of America. The strikers thought some one was trying to play a joke on them, but to make sure, they telegraphed to Mr. Mitchell at Hazleton. He sent word back that the notice was a forgery and that the men should not go to work.

Several small stores in suburban towns were compelled to close today, because the wholesale grocers association would not give them any more credit. A number of other failures are looked for before the week is out.

TROOPS LEAVE SHENANDOAH.

General Gobin Expects to Have All Soldiers Away at End of Week.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Shenandoah, Oct. 4.—The Eighth regiment, with the exception of two companies, left for home this afternoon. The remaining companies will depart with the tents as soon as the canvas is dry enough to fold. General Gobin says the troops will be moved from day to day, weather permitting, until all have gone. Battery C, he stated, will be the next to go and will probably break camp tomorrow.

The general says he hopes to have all the soldiers away by the end of the week. He is of the opinion that an early settlement of the strike is unlikely, and says there is no reason why he should hold the troops indefinitely.

At 10.30 o'clock tonight General Gobin rescinded the order evicting the miners from the Shenandoah region, for a time, he thought it wise to keep the battery here for a time.

POTTSVILLE MINES IDLE.

All Collieries There Now Closed on Account of the Strike.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Pottsville, Oct. 4.—Lincoln colliery, employing about 100 hands, operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company in the west end of the county, and the colliery of Losch, Moore & Company in Rausch Creek valley, employed 200 hands, shut down today. All the collieries in this county are now idle in consequence of the strike.

About 400 mine workers listened to Organizer Harry Dougherty, at Pine Grove, last night. Two hundred of them joined the miners' union. The tie-up of the collieries in the west end is due to his efforts.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 4.—Sailed: L'Aquitaine, Havre; Columbia, Hamburg via Plymouth and Southampton. Plymouth—Arrived: Kaiser Friedrich, New York for Hamburg. Liverpool—Arrived: Majestic from New York. Queens-town—Sailed: Germania (from Liverpool). New York—Rotterdam—Sailed: Amsterdam, Boulogne and New York. Lizard—Passed: La Gascogne, New York for Havre; Aller, New York for Southampton and Bremen.

TIM KEARNS DEFEATED.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Hartford, Oct. 4.—Tim Kearns was defeated by Jack O'Brien tonight in a 20-round bout at the Coliseum before the Nutmeg Athletic club. It was a very clean and clever fight, and Kearns took punishment up to the eighteenth round, when he was hopelessly beaten that Referee Johnny White stopped the fight and awarded the decision to O'Brien.

MR. MCKINLEY WILL RETURN TO WASHINGTON.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Canton, O., Oct. 4.—President McKinley has arranged to go to Washington Monday. Mrs. McKinley will accompany him. As yet it is not known when they will return to Canton.

ALWAYS BUSY.

Ladies know, all admit they know, how much they save when they can buy Edwin C. But's Siles at \$2.50 per pair, in curls and wavy, patent leather and kid tips, button and lace. Styles they all admire.

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